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FIG. 1

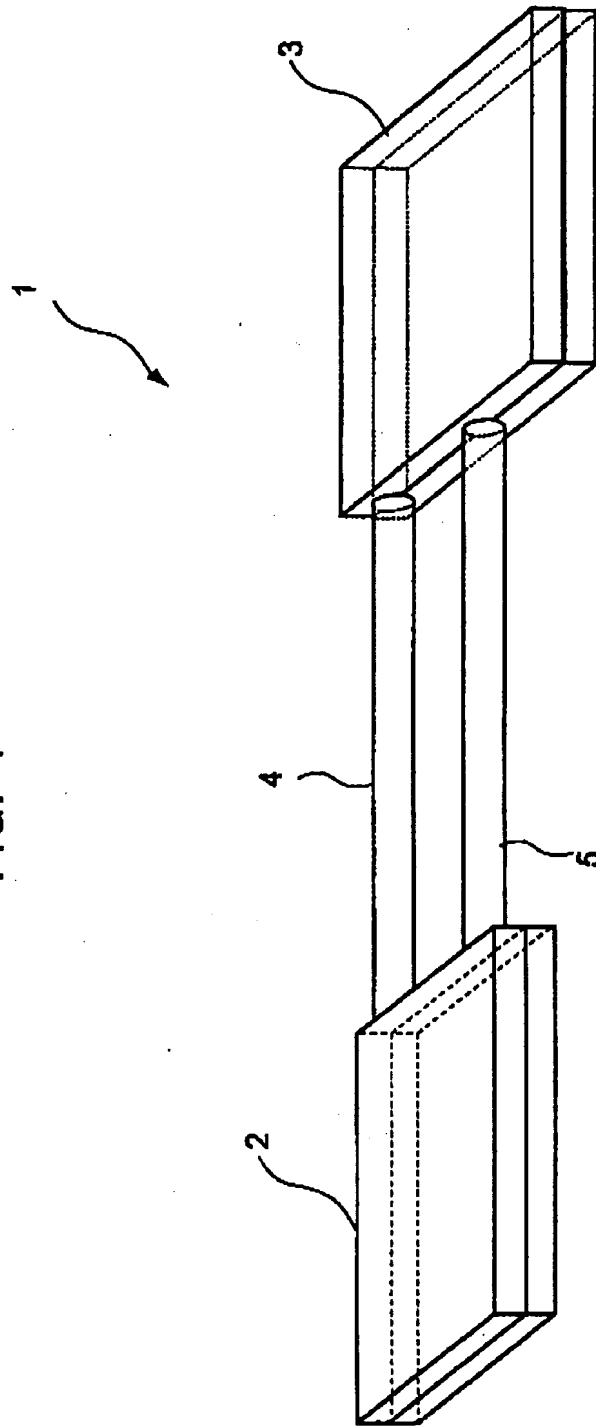
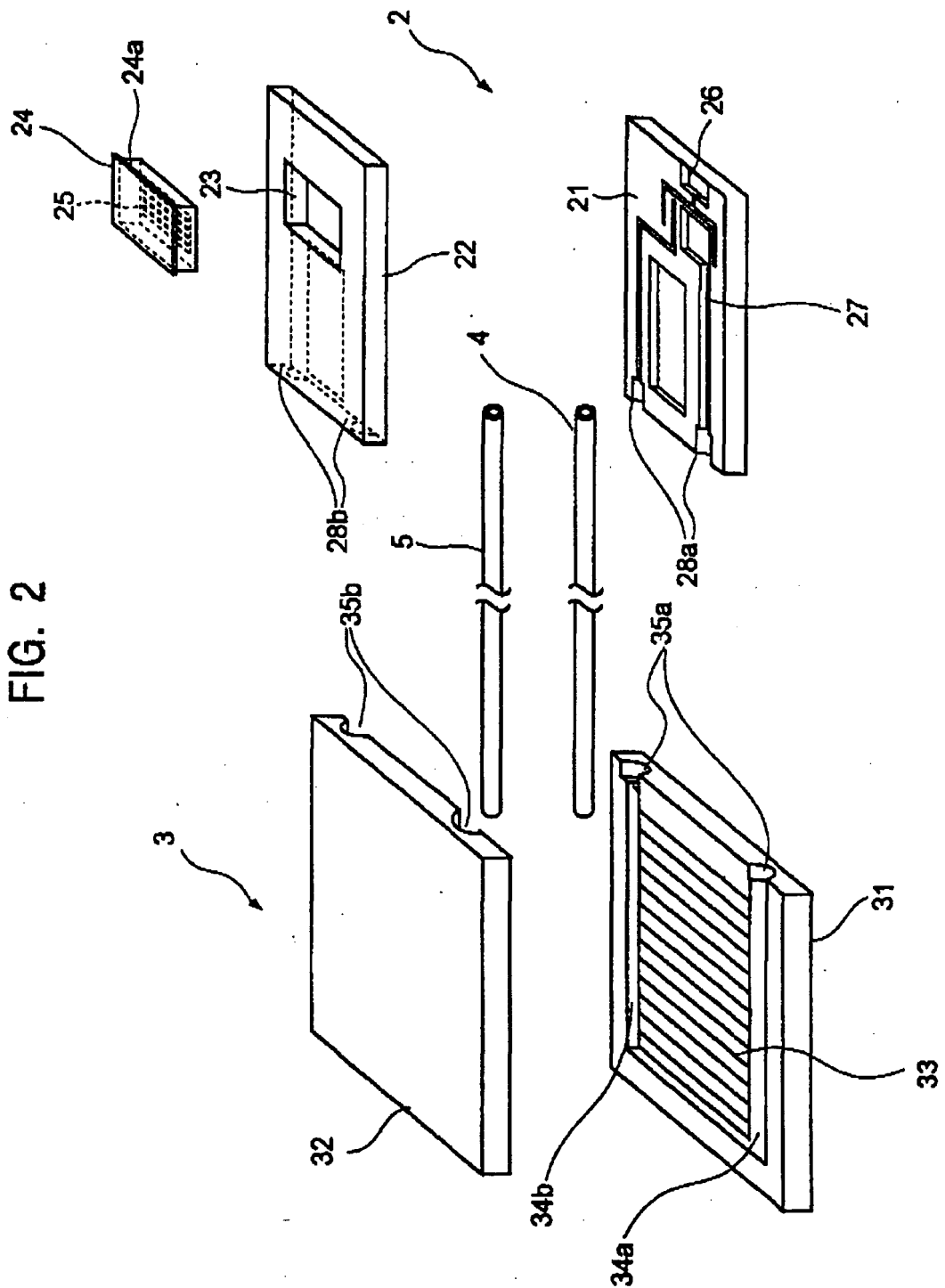
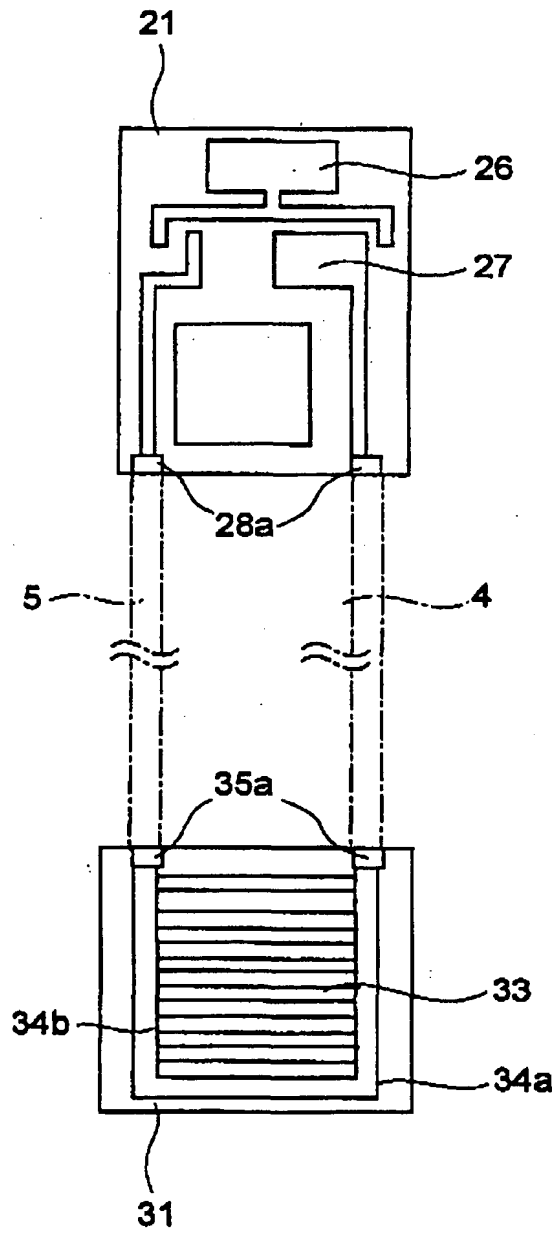


FIG. 2



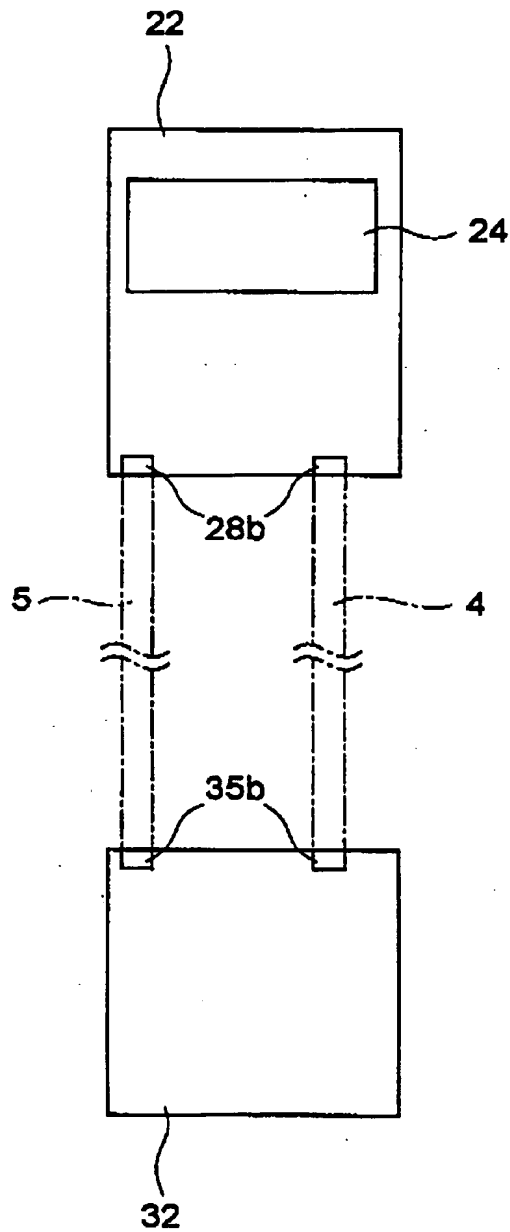
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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

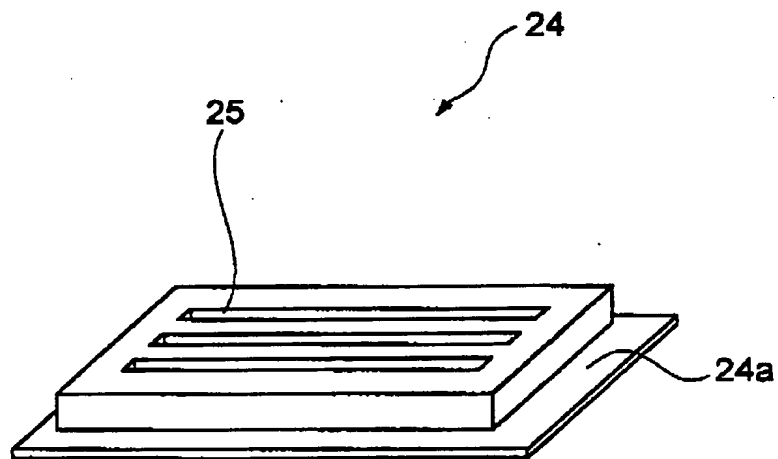
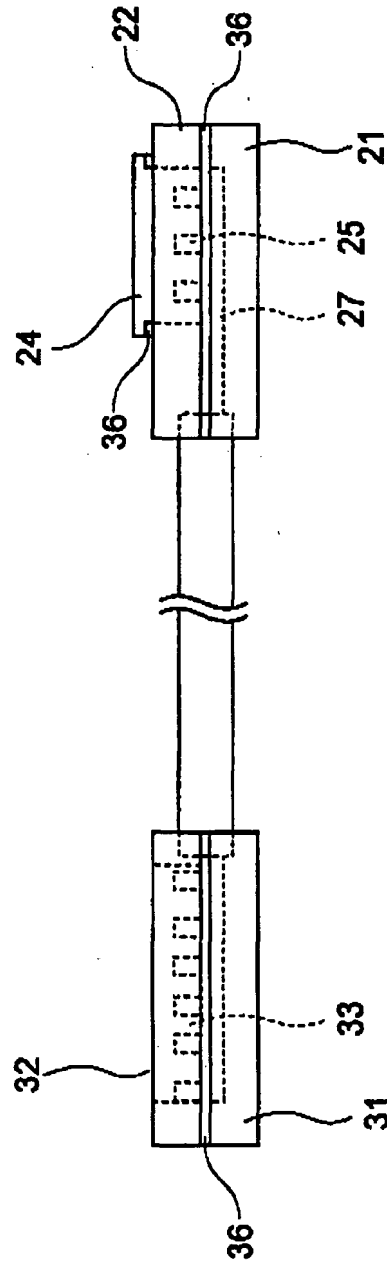
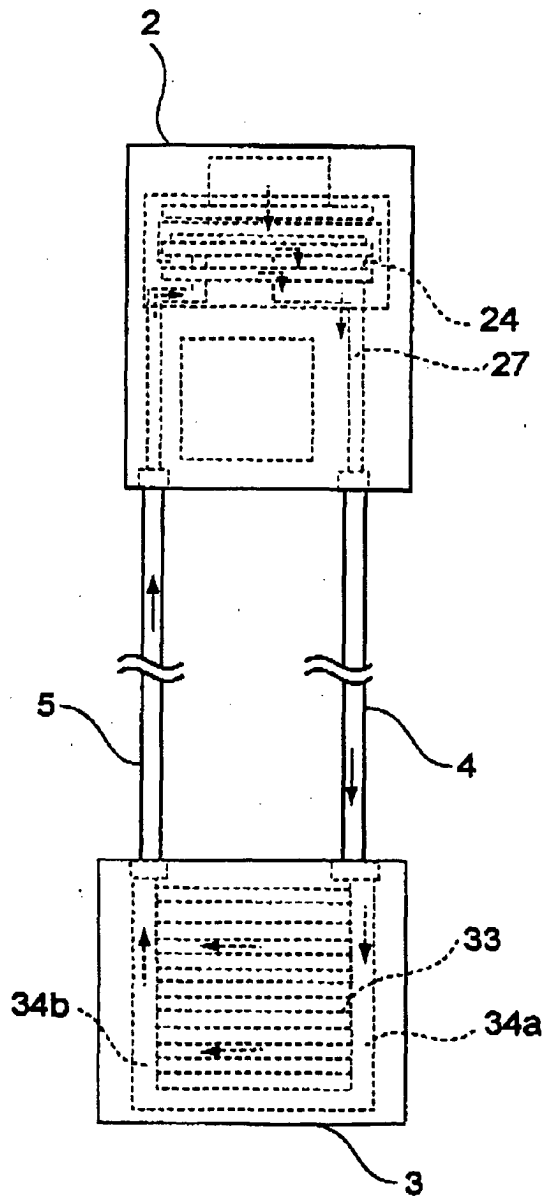


FIG. 6



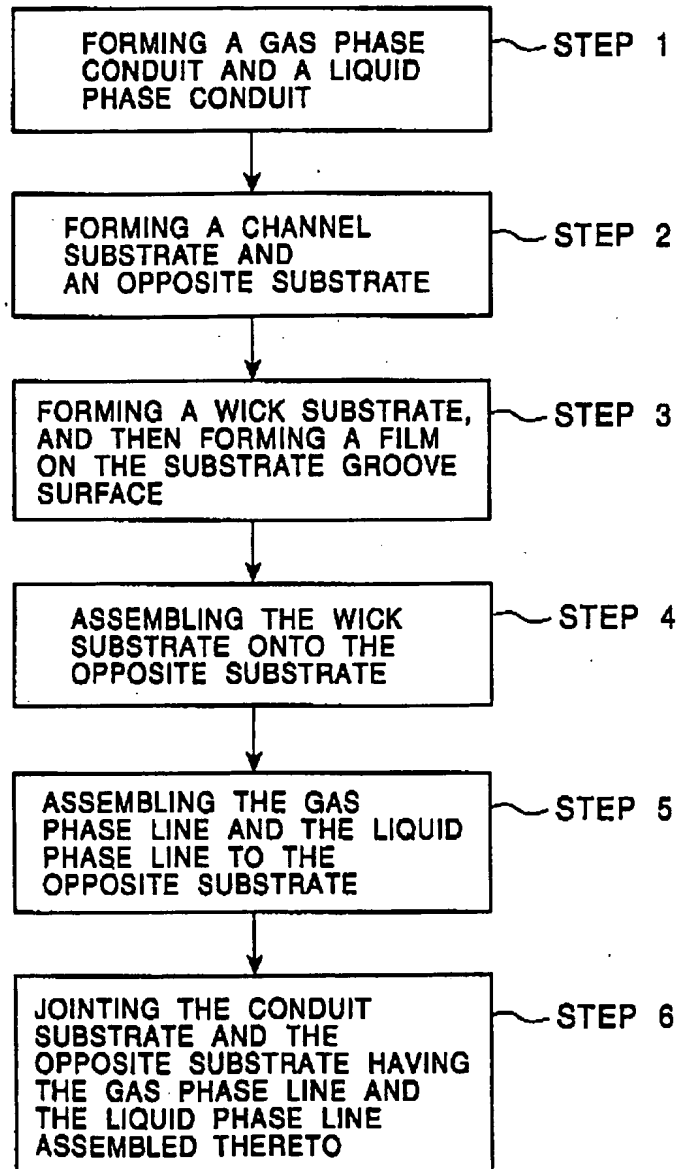
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FIG. 7



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FIG. 8





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FIG. 9A

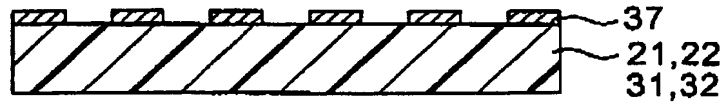


FIG. 9B

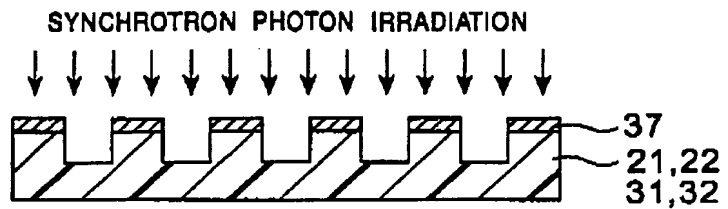


FIG. 9C

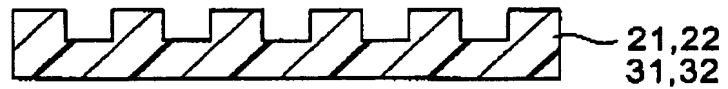


FIG. 9D

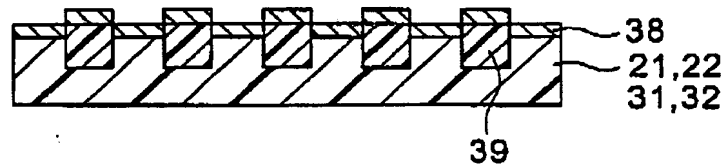
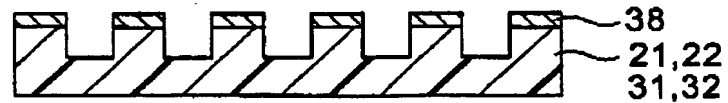


FIG. 9E



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FIG. 10A

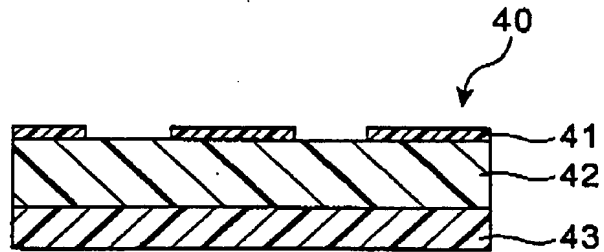


FIG. 10B

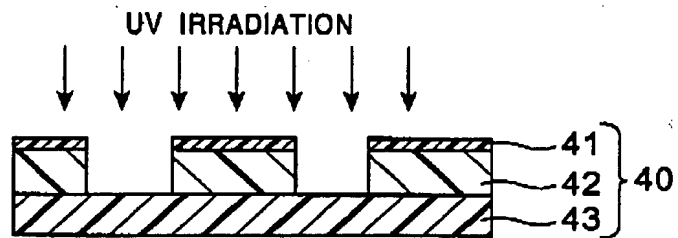


FIG. 10C

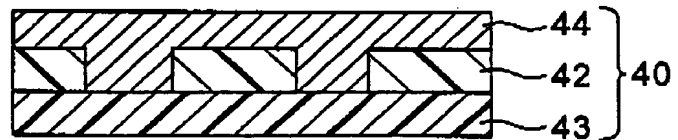
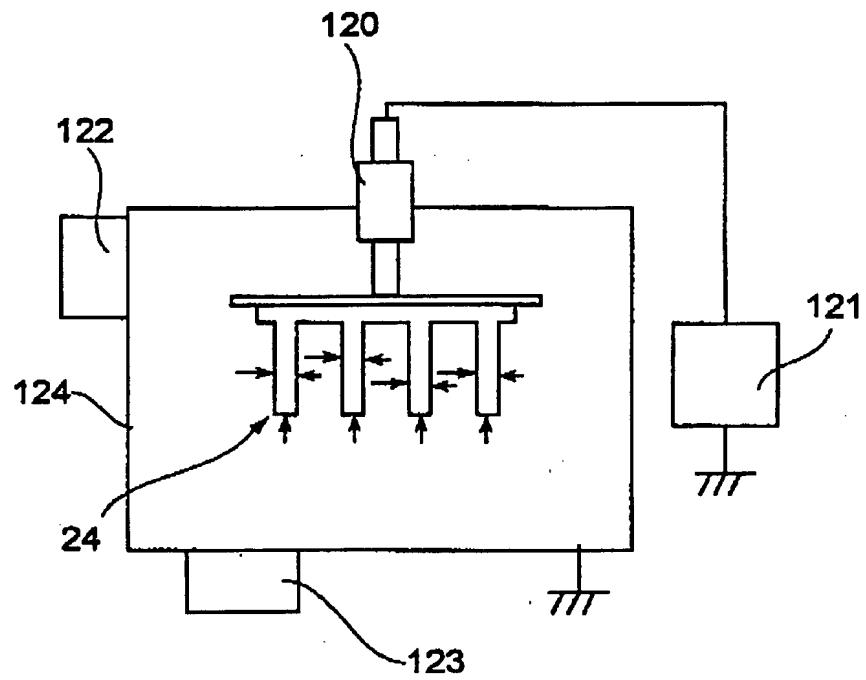


FIG. 10D



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FIG. 11

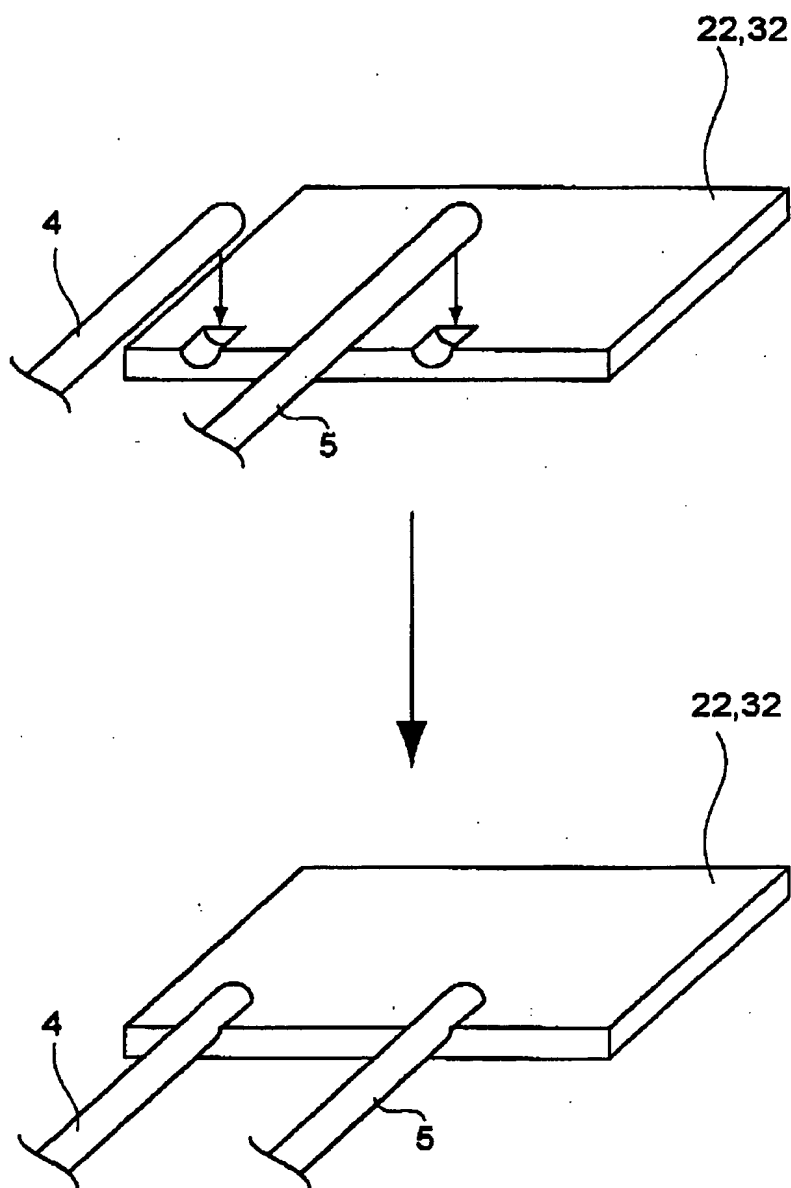


The graph shows a periodic waveform on a coordinate system where the vertical axis is Voltage (V) and the horizontal axis is Time (t). The waveform is composed of repeating positive and negative half-cycles. Each half-cycle is a trapezoid. The positive half-cycle starts at 0V, rises linearly to 20 kV, remains at 20 kV for 60 μ sec, and then falls linearly back to 0V. The total duration of this positive half-cycle is 1 msec. The negative half-cycle starts at 0V, falls linearly to -20 kV, remains at -20 kV for 60 μ sec, and then rises linearly back to 0V. The total duration of one full cycle (positive and negative half-cycles) is 1 msec + 60 μ sec + 60 μ sec = 1.12 msec.

The graph shows a periodic current waveform. The vertical axis is labeled 'CURRENT (A)' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'TIME (t)'. The waveform has a period of 1 msec. It starts at 0, rises linearly to 0.7 A in 60 μsec, remains constant at 0.7 A for 60 μsec, and then falls linearly to 0 in 60 μsec. The average current is indicated as 50 mA.

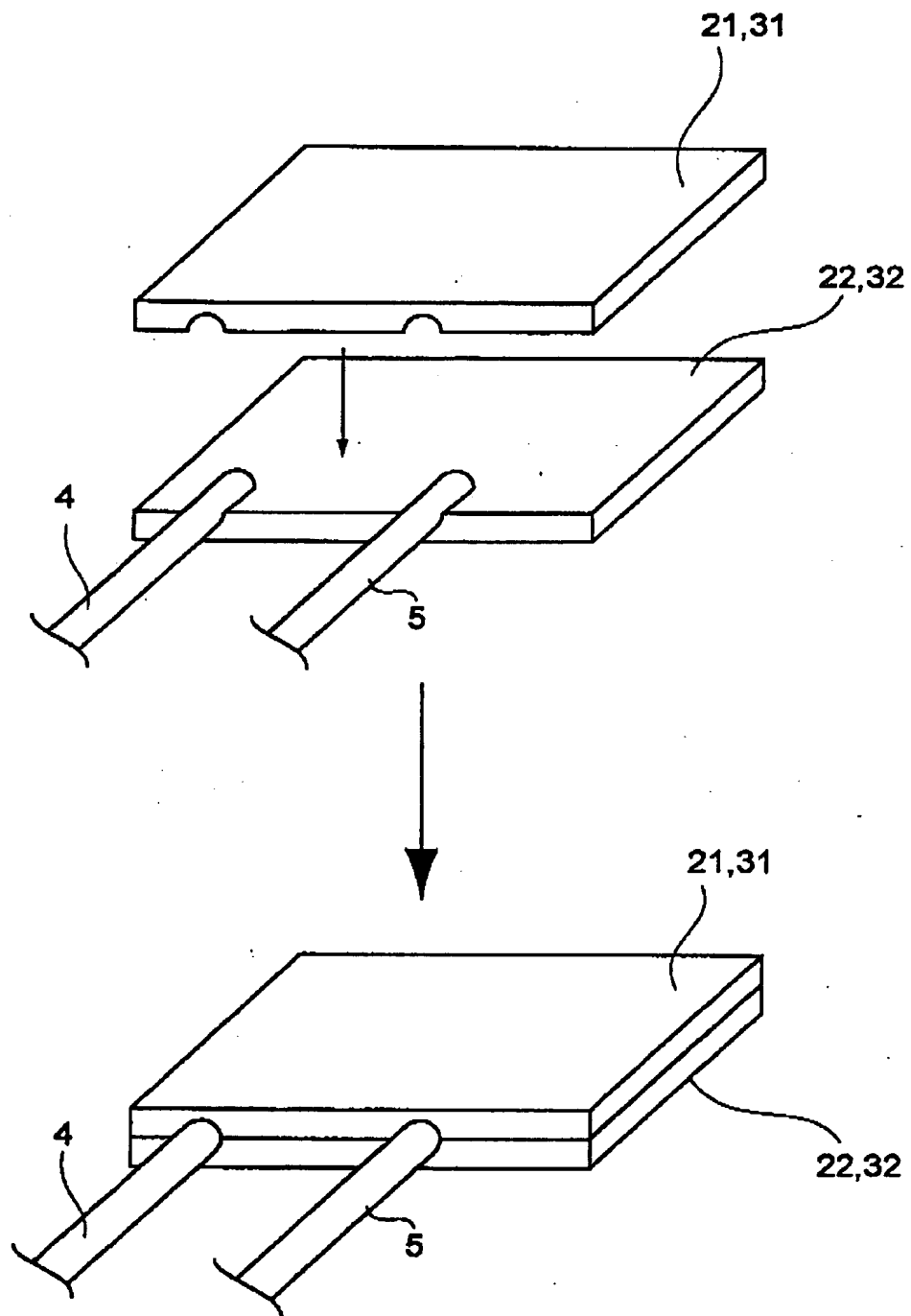
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FIG. 13



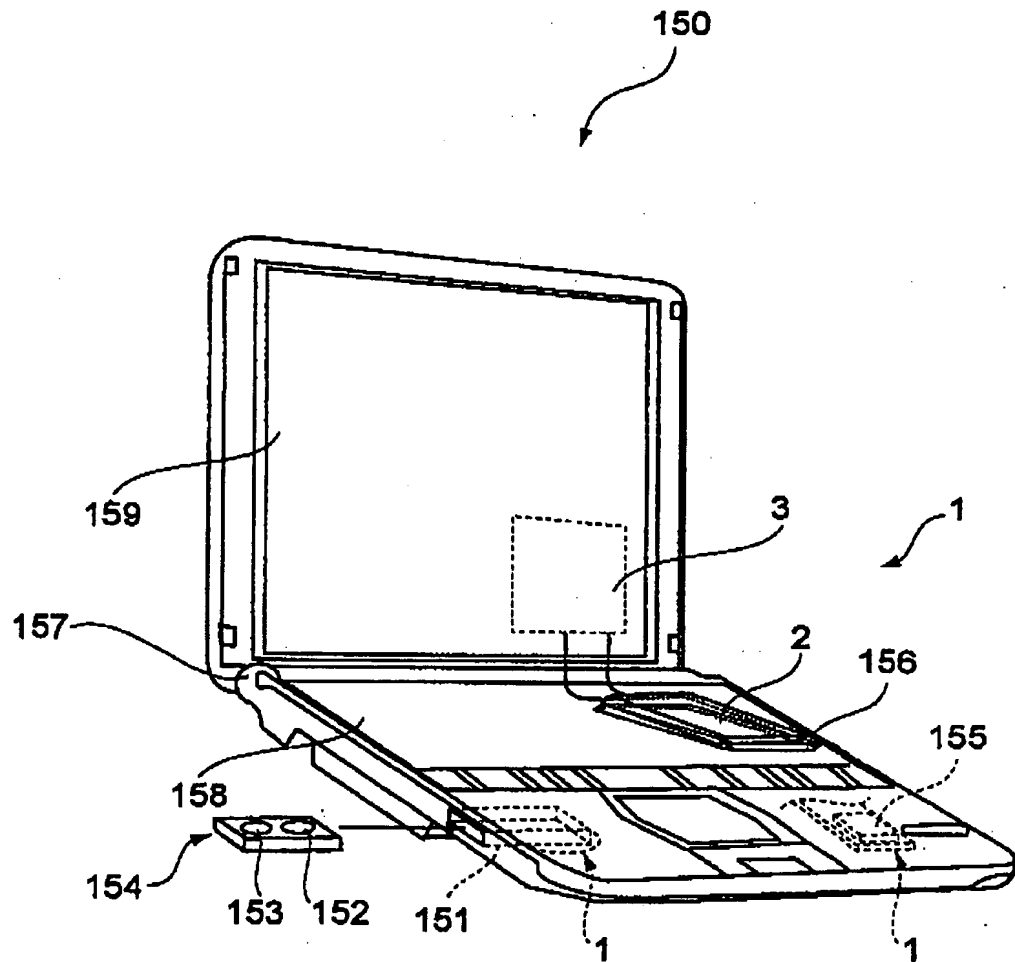
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FIG. 14



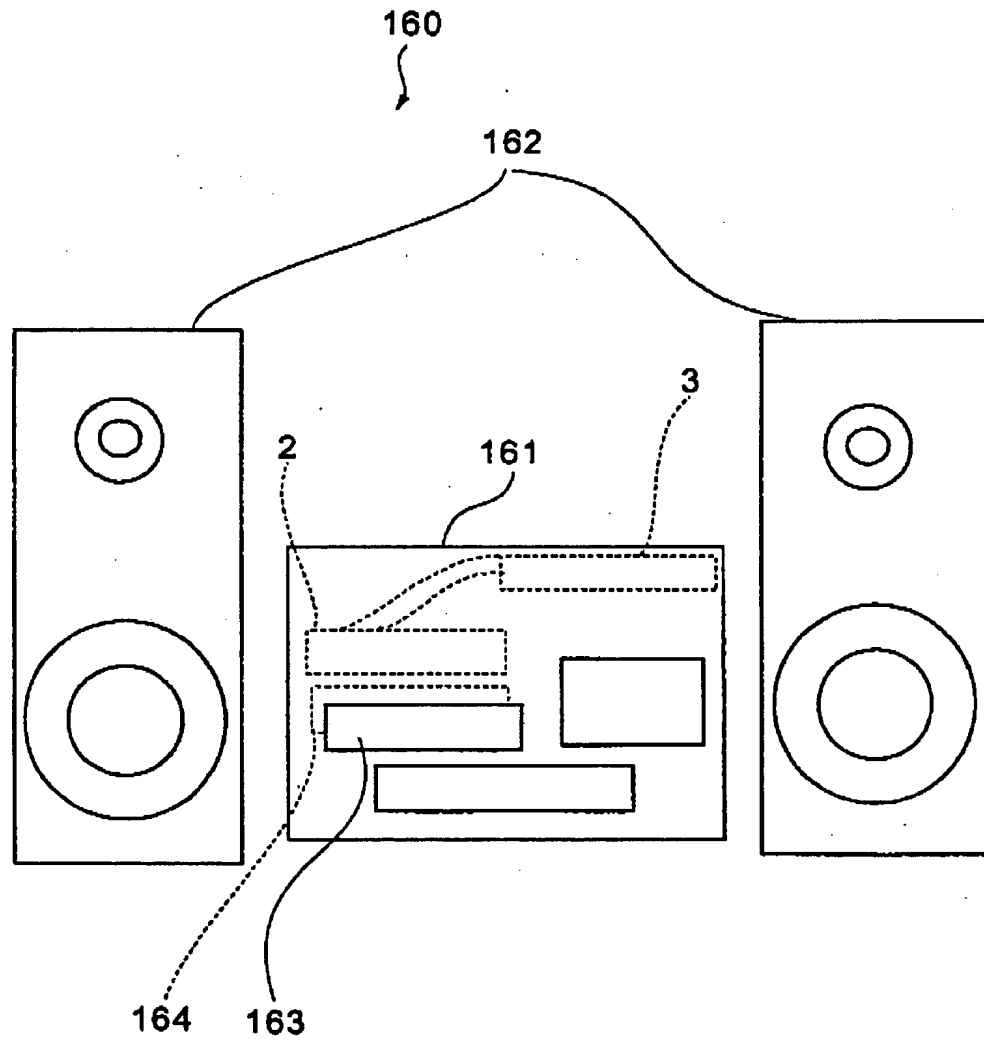
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FIG. 15



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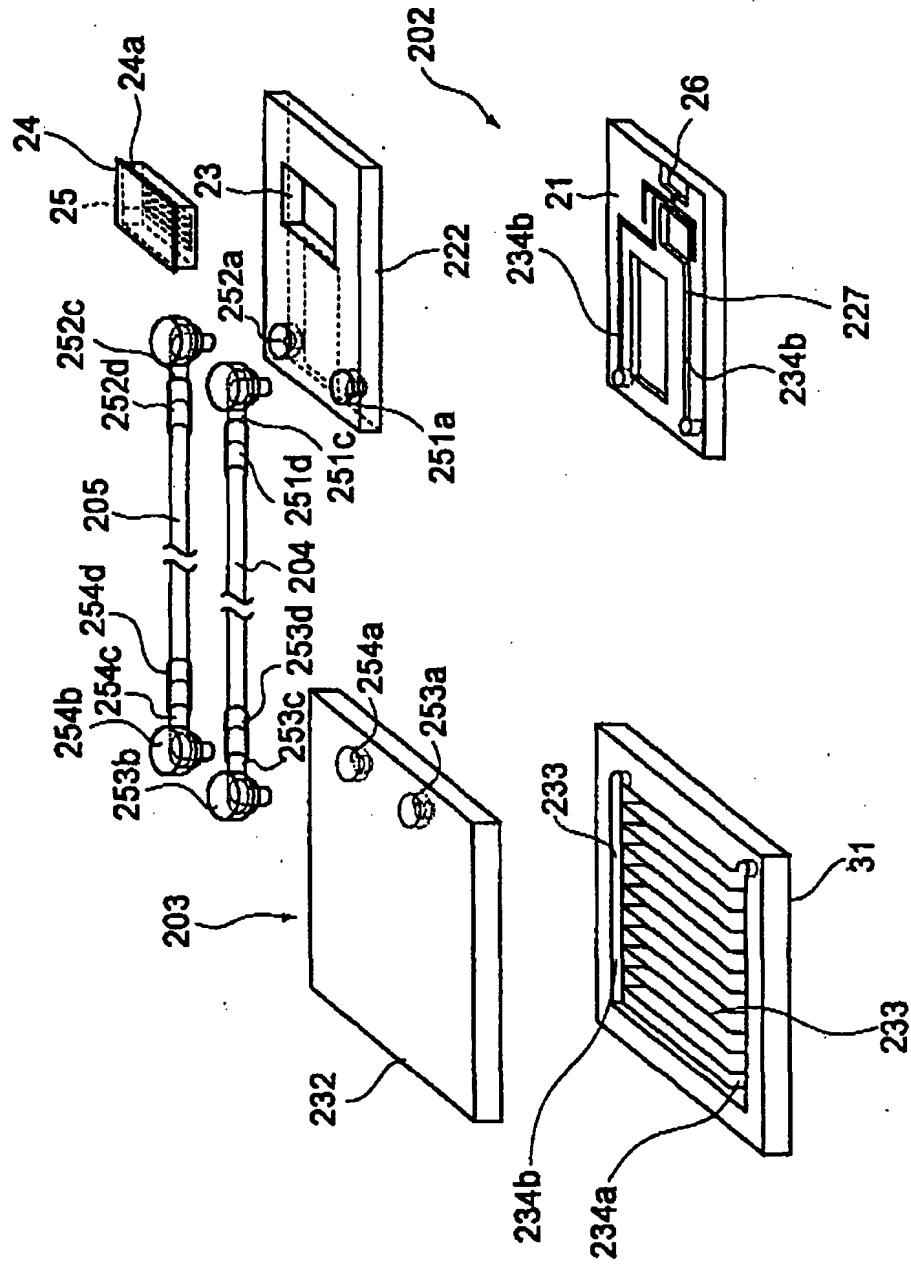
FIG. 16





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FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

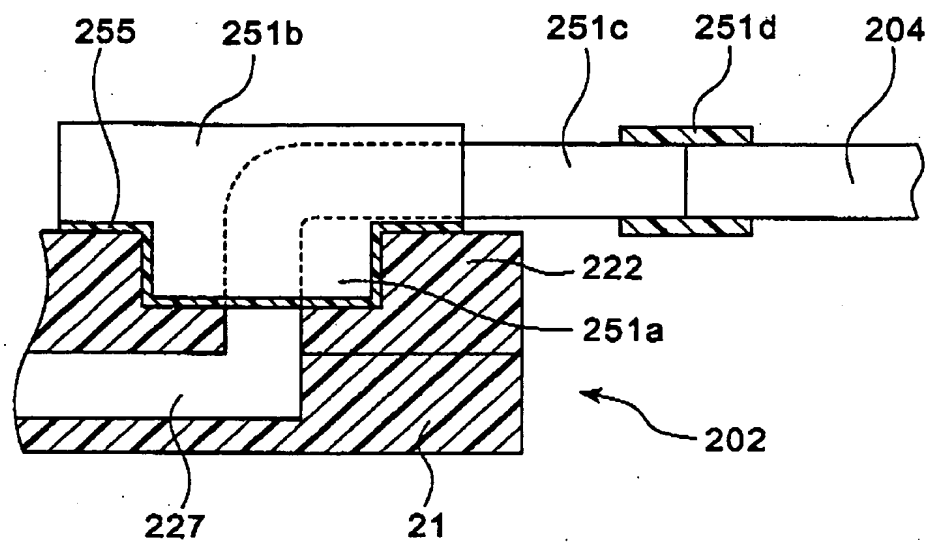
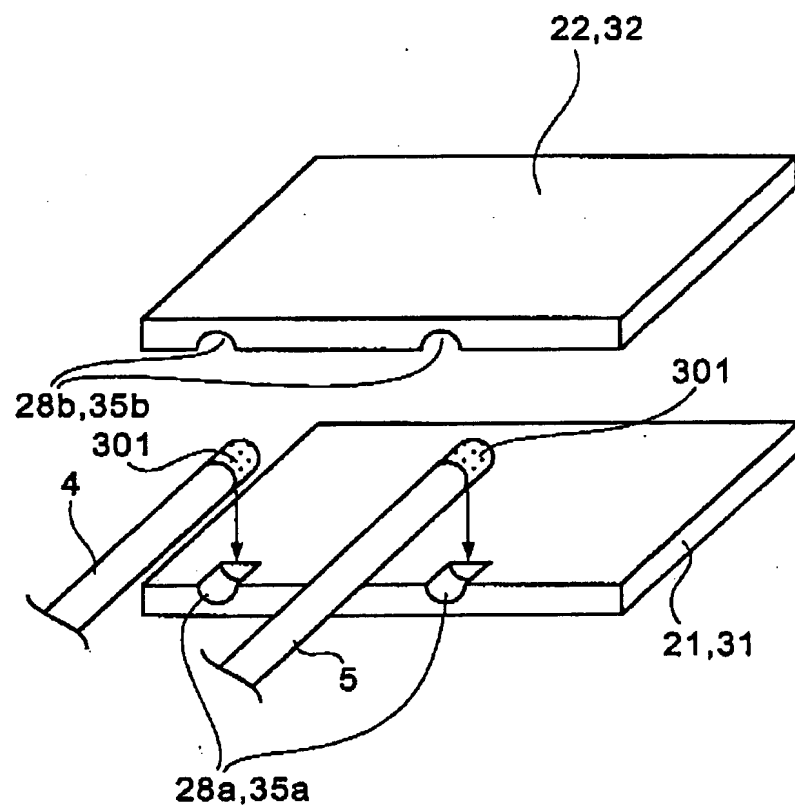


FIG. 19



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FIG. 20

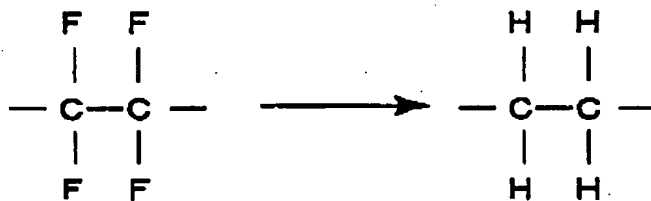


FIG. 21

